

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE. THE LATE ELECTIONS. PARIS, Saturday, July 3, 1869. Sixty-one more of the recent elections for members of the new Corps Legislatif have been declared valid.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN. BREST, July 4, 1869. At noon on Saturday the Great Eastern had run 1,145 knots from Brest, and paid out 1,281 knots of cable. Everything was working well.

A PROGRAMME OF REFORMS—RUMOR OF ITS PROBABLE SUCCESS. PARIS, July 4, 1869. M. Miral, and several members of the majority in the Corps Legislatif, propose to bring in a motion that greater development be given to the action and authority of the Corps Legislatif, that the address in reply to the speech from the throne be re-established, that the right and practice of interpellation be organized on a large scale, that the right to amend projects of law be extended, and that the Chamber have the right to elect its own President. It is rumored that the Government will accept these reforms.

THE TREATY WITH BELGIUM. The negotiations between France and Belgium for a commercial treaty have closed with a satisfactory understanding on all points.

A DEMAND FOR PROTECTION. The Gazette de France in concluding a long article on the injury which has resulted to the cotton trade from the free admission of cotton goods to be stamped, says: It is important to-day, to set right without further delay, the grievances of the cotton manufacturers. Although late, no more time should be lost, England injured by the establishment of the protective system in the United States makes every sacrifice to disorganize continental industry, and seeks to find in Europe the market which is closed against her in America. The only and true remedy lies in a return, pure and simple, to the former economical principles. M. Seilliere does not go so far in his brochure, and limits himself for the moment to ask for the repeal of the decree of 1861. Will the Government at length consent to acknowledge that it is deceived. We earnestly desire it would. It would be a step in a direction, which it is to be hoped, would conduct us to the denunciation of the treaties of commerce, and to the abandonment of the new economical regime.

M. MIRAL'S MOTION VOTED DOWN—DEMAND OF THE OPPOSITION. PARIS, July 4—Evening. M. Miral has withdrawn his motion for legislative reforms. The Opposition in the Corps demanded a responsible Ministry and the autonomy of the Corps Legislatif, in order that the country may govern the country.

SPAIN. THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH—ADMIRAL TOPE'S VIEW OF REPUBLICANISM—THE CARLISTS. MADRID, Saturday, July 3, 1869. In the Cortes to-day the Ministers of the Interior and Justice declared that the clergy and municipal authorities were ready and willing to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Admiral Topete, in reply to a question of Señor Orens, said that the idea of a republic was impossible, now that a monarchy had been voted and was represented by the Regent. The national troops have been dispatched against the Carlist conspirators in Andalusia and Aragon.

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY. MADRID, July 4, 1869. The forthcoming changes in the Ministry are freely canvassed. It is rumored that Ardanaz will be appointed Minister of Finance, and Marlos Minister of Justice.

GEN. PEZUELA. The Government has explained that Gen. Pezuela, the Isabelist, was arrested on the charges of military disobedience and conspiracy against the Government.

GEN. DULCE'S REPORT. The silence which the Government has maintained concerning Gen. Dulce's report of his administration and of the state of affairs in Cuba, causes much anxiety.

THE REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO. A strong Republican manifesto has been published in Seville. Its appearance was simultaneous with the departure from the city of a party of Republicans numbering 1,000. It is rumored that they have gone to Portugal, and will reënter Spain through Estramadura. Troops have been sent in pursuit. A number of Carlists have been arrested in Oviedo.

THE AZORES. ANTI-TAXATION DISTURBANCES. LISBON, Saturday, July 3, 1869. A vessel which has just arrived here from Fayal brings the intelligence that serious disturbances had broken out in various parts of the Azores, in consequence of the increase of taxation.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE CHURCH BILL AMENDMENTS—CARDINAL CULLEN'S LETTER. LONDON, Saturday, July 3, 1869. The Times, to-day, says that the votes in the House of Lords last evening had the effect to render the Irish Church bill more favorable to the Establishment, and more offensively partial in its provisions.

Cardinal Cullen has addressed a letter to the officers of the Catholic College, saying that if the Irish Church bill is mutilated by the House of Peers the nation must have a fuller measure of justice.

STATISTICS OF THE CHURCH QUESTION. LONDON, July 4, 1869. The following statistics show the progress which the Church question has made within twelve months:

Highest No. in favor... 230 Highest No. in favor... 97 Average majority for... 61 Absolute majority against... 95

One fact more is worthy of attention. During the past twenty years the Conservatives have suffered only two defeats in party divisions in the House of Peers. In 1857, Lord Derby's vote of censure on the Palmerston Government was lost by a majority of 30, and the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church has now passed its second reading by a majority of 33.

THE OCEAN MATCH. The ocean match of the new Thames Yacht Club took place on Saturday. The course was from the Lower Hope to Harwich. The yachts started at 8:20 a.m. The Druid and Gloriana arrived at Harwich together at 8:50 p.m. Flying Cloud at 9:23, Thought at 9:24, Nettie and Amy at 10. The Cambria and Amazon did not start, owing to the death of the owner of the Amazon. The Druid takes the first prize, Thought the second, and Gloriana the third.

THE DEBATE IN THE LORDS—AMERICAN RELATIONS—A FRIEND OF MR. SUMNER—MR. BURLINGAME—THE BRITISH PRESS. LONDON, July 24.—There is a bill between the debate on the second reading of the Irish bill by the Lords and the coming discussion of the same in Committee next week. As commonly happens, we are going through a reaction after the excitement, and the most interesting matter this week is the talking over what happened last week. The Tories, it is said, were greatly surprised and annoyed at the largeness of the majority for the Second Reading. What they meant was that there should be a majority, but a very small majority. Either they were out-generaled or the Tory whips lost their heads as the hour approached for the division, so that instead of allowing the bill to be read by three or four votes,

the majority ran up to 33. It is most positively asserted that even the no surrender party were privately willing to see themselves defeated; that Lord Derby's apparent recklessness was only apparent; and that he had no more real intention to bring on a collision with the House of Commons than Lord Salisbury had. Hence a great number of Peers had from the beginning leave to stay away from the final division, and although the vote was the largest ever known, about 100 Lords were actually absent. There can be little doubt that Mr. Disraeli, whatever he may have said to Lord Derby, supported energetically the party of conciliation led by Lord Salisbury. All of them, however, agreed in desiring that the majority should not be too large, for the large majority strengthens the Ministry and increases its power of resistance to the amendments which are to be proposed.

To-day I have seen the most extraordinary man of his time, viz.: The Englishman who approves Mr. Sumner's speech. He thinks it "all right," agrees with its statement of the American grievance, and with its view of what reparation England ought to make. He is—what would you give to know his name? Read the debate on Sir Henry Bulwer's motion, now positively fixed, or I might say reded, to come off July 9, no postponement on any account. For my rare case is a member of Parliament. A Liberal of course, knows America, and promises to say in the House what he said to-day in this office. I dare say he would not object to my telling his name, but I will keep on the safe side and not tell it till he speaks. Meantime your Yankee readers—the real, not the spurious Yankees—may guess as much as they like.

That motion of Bulwer's has been so often announced and so often postponed that one might be excused for doubting if it ever will be made and debated. But I think it will, on the date now settled. The present arrangement is that Sir Henry shall move, and Mr. Tomes, the Liberal member for Finsbury, and friend to us, shall second him. Next, or as soon as he can make his way in, will come Mr. "Historical" Harcourt, who is filled to bursting with the speech he long has longed to deliver, and for which he has not yet found opportunity. Few men have done us more harm in their way than this Historian. Like most Englishmen he wants a flexible system of international law to fit the necessities of England for the moment. When she is belligerent the law is strained at the expense of neutrals. When she is neutral it is the belligerents who have to suffer, as in the Alabama case. I only hope somebody in the House will remind Mr. Harcourt of his famous letter to General Adams, his first modest request that England would so far recognize our claims on account of the Alabama as to submit to arbitration. Mr. Harcourt denounced it as preposterous, scented the idea that England would ever consider such a demand, and proved by all the precedents that ever existed that there was not and could not be any liability on the part of England for anything the Alabama did. Pretty much all England agreed with him in those days, while now there is nobody who would not be too happy if they could settle the dispute by paying too many claims to the last dollar. With equal positiveness and equal abundance of musty learning, Mr. Harcourt will now prove that our present demand is preposterous, and ought to be scouted—in case anybody happens to know what our present demand is. Historically, I believe, is to turn his guns against Mr. Sumner, or against what is left of Mr. Sumner after the tremendous broadsides poured into him for the last two months. On the part of Lord Clarendon and the Foreign Office, Mr. Olway, Under Secretary, will say what can be said about the rejected treaty. Among the independent members, Sir Charles Dilke will speak, as Harry of the Wynd fought, for his own hand. As he happens to know something about America, his speech will have a value very different from that of a good many others.

Mr. Burlingame made a flying visit last week to London, saw many people, and did not a little good by stating his straightforward American views on American topics. There are, I am told, persons living in America who do not approve of American views, preferring that they should be English, or perhaps Irish, or it may be Irish-American; or, again, only such as a transported Irishman, naturalized in America and editing a weekly paper in New-York, thinks it proper for native Americans to entertain. If there be any such person, he might find nothing to praise in Mr. Burlingame's services; but to people who have not overcome their prejudices in favor of their own country, what Mr. Burlingame has been saying and doing seems of real value. When he was here in the Johnson days, although he never forgot that he was the Ambassador of another power, and never assumed to speak officially for America, he did something to relieve us from the humiliation put upon us by our own Envoy. He did something to correct English opinion then, and now, when it is far more difficult, I think Mr. Burlingame's view of stating the American case has been singularly effective. You knew before that he is much liked here. As often in America in other days, he has thrown all the weight of his personal popularity, and of the respect in which he is held, into the unpopular scale. Americans owe him some thanks for this, and so do Englishmen. If they did but know it, Mr. Burlingame's brilliant services to the Empire which he now represents have earned him the dislike of the great trading party in England, which cares more for its trade than for any "sentimental" ideas about justice and the rights of the Chinese people, Englishmen and that stamp long since applied to China the dictum of Tany on the negro. They insist that a Chinaman has no rights which an Englishman is bound to respect. They acted on that maxim till Mr. Burlingame interposed. They could not even then believe that the Foreign Office in London would enforce in China the stipulations of the convention to which it had assented. The case in which it has just been decided has partly convinced them that their day of mischief and misrule is over. It is, moreover, a triumph of which Mr. Burlingame has a right to be proud as a diplomatist. He has succeeded in a difficult branch of statesmanship—one in which not too many Americans do succeed, and his social success has been not less marked. Now, a man may achieve social success in London in many ways, and it can do no harm to point out the fact that Mr. Burlingame won both celebrity and the warm personal regard of very many eminent men by his frank, natural, and thoroughly American bearing. Among the most energetic people in the world he was distinguished for energy, and among the most fastidious he was liked for a genuine good sense which never failed him.

I see that Mr. Goldwin Smith makes a criticism, which has only too much justice, on the liking of some American papers for personalities. He rebukes one journal for printing an article on the hat and boots of a rival editor. What will he say to an editorial paragraph in The Pall Mall Gazette on the liveries of Senator Chandler's negro servants? He knows, of course, that The Pall Mall represents the good manners and courtesy of the aristocratic classes in England. What the American paper which Mr. Smith quoted may represent, I don't know. He does not give us its name. But in future it might be well if Americans coming to England would send over in advance to The Pall Mall Gazette to learn how their servants should be costumed in order to escape the criticism of a journal which aspires to authority in matters of finickiness.

And yet, The Pall Mall Gazette, or in its weekly form The Pall Mall Budget, is a paper well worth American reading. On American topics it is deplorable, and I suppose hopelessly, wrong. It is not in the least radical on any political question, and an American who sets himself to read it must expect to find himself constantly disagreeing with it, and ever resenting its hostility to almost every idea which he values in politics. All the radicalism it has is upon literary and religious matters. But an American

student who wants to know what the England of the ruling slaves, of the clubs, of the West End in London thinks about current events, can learn more from this than from any other journal that I know. Those are the classes which are closely concerned with the immediate business of governing, or rather of administering affairs. They have to get out of the way when on great questions they come in collision with the great popular majority, but their influence and direct control is still, and will long remain, very great in England, and if they have any "organ," it is The Pall Mall Gazette. Yet even this "aristocratic" journal yields to the tendency of the times or perhaps a little to the rivalry of a new half-penny evening paper, and to-day announces that it will sell itself on and after July 1 for a penny, and rumor has just asserted that the great Thunderer itself was coming down to two pence about the same time. I believe I have said already that the reduction in price of The Daily News from three pence to one penny, has proved, after a year's trial, a complete success. As The Daily News is sincerely, though moderately, Liberal, and is extremely able, it must increase in prosperity and influence with the growth of the Liberal party. I might just as well put it the other way, and say that the Liberal party will grow in proportion as its leading journal is more widely circulated and read.

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WASHINGTON. THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA—GEN. M'CAHON AND LOPEZ—PARADE OF THE COLORED SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN—THE ALLEGED WAREHOUSE FRAUDS IN NEW-ORLEANS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, July 4, 1869. Gen. Van Wyck returned this evening from Virginia, where he has been making political speeches in aid of the election of Gov. Wells. He says the Wells party is well organized, and has made a good campaign, but it is by no means certain that their candidate for Governor, will be elected. The Walker men have succeeded in raising the old Rebel element, which at first gave evidence of indifference. Some of the ablest men in the Democratic party in the State have been on the stump, and have done great service for Mr. Walker. In regard to the disturbance at the meeting in Petersburg, Gen. Van Wyck says it was caused wholly by the Walker men. The Wells men had advertised, and paid all the expenses of getting up a meeting, and it was not until about the time of the organization of the meeting that their opponents, who were in attendance in large numbers, proposed a discussion. The Wells men had made no arrangements for speakers, but were still willing to yield for a discussion if they would be allowed to fix the terms. The Walker men would not agree to this, and when the Wells men began to address the meeting, the Democrats attempted to interrupt, embarrass, and intimidate them, and it was only when it became evident that if they were allowed to continue the meeting would be broken up, that the Republicans present, most of whom were negroes, charged on the disorderly interlopers and drove them off. A gentleman, well posted in the politics of the State, writes here that the Walker men are carrying the day by a vote of 30,000 majority. He says it is not possible, and quotes the figures of the last election and the registration to prove it. He writes there were registered in 1867, 121,271 white, and 106,105 colored voters; total, 227,376. The vote for a Convention stood, whites, 14,833; colored, 92,597; total, 107,430. The vote against a Convention stood, white, 61,249; colored, 63; whites not voting, 41,017; colored men not voting, 12,637. It will be seen by the above that 36 per cent of the white vote, and 11 per cent of the colored vote was not cast. The whites may see a large percentage vote on Tuesday, but the best informed of that party admit in their estimates that not more than 75 per cent of the registered vote will be cast at all, while it is conceded by them that at least a large proportion of colored men will vote this year as last. The figures given above are correct. Now, if the admissions of the Walker men approximate the truth the Wells men will carry the State by a handsome majority. The whole energies of the Conservative party have been devoted to dividing the colored vote, and inciting Democrats to register and go to the polls. The plan of attack was well conceived, and they have worked successfully, but thus far without making any perceptible impression upon the rank and file of the party. The writer says Gen. Canby, commanding the State, has so tempered himself with misery, that there is no cause of complaint. By promptly meeting every issue that has been raised, and assuming the responsibility of his position, he has materially simplified the canvass and removed many exciting topics from the canvass. He is determined to "have peace," and that every man entitled to the privilege shall cast his vote on Tuesday next with out the aid of friends of Gen. McMahon here say, pending further official information from Minister McMahon, regarding his connections with Lopez, the public will do wisely to withhold its opinion regarding the course of the latter, as the Brazilian and Argentine authorities who have control of the channels of communication between McMahon and the home Government, are enabled to give color to the news from that locality favorable to their view of the case.